

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honors and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of allaying the memory of the bitter past of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in town, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble souls, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of their illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

(From the Independent.

LA PERDUE.

BY RACHEL POMEROY.

Face that haunts me wherever I turn
With a smile that is no smile, painted
WAR!

Eye where a perilous light hath shone;
And cheek whose sham carnations burn
For the innocent roses gone!

Roses? Ah! yes; once hers, no doubt,
None were once a robe more sweet.
Alas! that fairness should be no fleet!
Than the woman her purer sisters front,
And shame to pass on the street.

None walked prouder in maiden's estate:
None lived life more blithely free—
Just another like you and me;
Though she knocks to-day at a bolted gate,
Bolted to such as she!

Her flower grew old ere the bud was blown,
Faded and shrunk in its tender spring.
Shriveled and fell, a wounded thing:
Fell in the dust, to lie alone,
Crushed and quivering.

Yet think how she that, seeming gay,
Though joyless joys be hers, I wish,
Hunts the edge of a precipice,
May have thrown her white young soul
away.

Who knows, for a single hiss!

Till a doom more hopeless than fabled hell,
A blacker death than the grave can
hide.

Follow her blackly side by side;
Follow her cramped in a fatal spell,
No penitence ever untied!

How must she weep for that youth-time
bright;
How must she sometimes moan and
cry.

With terrible tears of agony;
Tasting a bitterly sad delight,
Till her swift hour come to die.

Till the sweet, swift hour of Lethe come,
With plentiful balm for bosom and
lip.

That those thirsts for shall surely lip,
And into a future nightness and damp,
The merciful dark, she slip.

Oh! earth, has thou nothing but this to
give?
Oblivion and shadow to hide her
shame,

Corruption and ashes to cover her
name!

Canst thou give her no motive, good earth,
to live,
And win back a beautiful fame?

For all besides hast word of hope,
To any but her willfully say,
Thy fault is forgiven thee, go thy
way!

And must she only exiled grope,
Forever shut out from day?

Ah! well, long injuries hate to die;
Purpose is feeble, passion is strong.
The world-old curse it lingers long
But up from the chaos goes a cry:
Undo the ancient wrong!

Let sounder ethics, a straighter creed
Slowly evolve and ripen slow,
In the individual ripen and grow
Whose first of axioms shall read,
Virtue no sex can know!

Teach the child the primal fact
That self-respect is the absolute prize,
Self-respect the reallest of liberties;
Till you rear a race, in code and act,
Healthy, pure, and wise.

SKETCHES OF A SOUTHERN TOUR.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR WARMOTH—POLITICAL CONVERSATION—SUPPORT OF GEN. GRANT—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK—HIS EARLY HISTORY—THE APPEARANCE OF BOTH MEN—IMPRESSIONS—THE LATE GOV. DUNN—STORMY TIMES EXPECTED.

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1871.

The officers of the State government of Louisiana have their offices in the Mechanics' Institute, a large and rather imposing building on Dryades street, one block above Canal. The Legislature meets here also. The Senate Chamber is on the lower floor, whilst the Representatives meet in a large room above. Many stormy scenes have been witnessed in and around this building since the close of the war. At times great mobs composed of infuriated men, thirsting for the blood of the newly enfranchised, have surged up and down the street hooting and howling like demons. The Executive Chamber, occupied by Gov. H. C. Warmoth and his private Secretary, Mr. Bragdon, is a small but neatly fitted up room contiguous to the Senate Chamber.

Having heard much of the Governor we naturally felt some curiosity to see him, consequently an interview was arranged by some friends. On repairing to the large ante-room it was found to be full of people in waiting, to see him, and the prospect did not seem very flattering. Our cards were sent in, however, and in less than five minutes, much to our surprise, we were promptly admitted. Dr. Cooper and Captain Woodward were present, the latter of whom formally presented us to His Excellency, who immediately arose and received us with great cordiality. After the ceremony of hand-shaking was over the Governor invited us to be seated, and immediately entered into a lively conversation. He spoke of great resources of Louisiana, and the importance of wise legislation looking to a development of her internal wealth, now in an abnormal condition. The early completion of the great railroad running into Texas he regarded as a foregone conclusion, and one that would confer innumerable advantages upon the State. The conversation soon drifted into politics, and after some allusions to the differences now existing between himself and the Customhouse officials, very frankly stated that the Republican party of Louisiana would support Gen. Grant for the Presidency if he received the nomination. "In fact," said the Governor, "he shall have the support of my administration in the event of his nomination, just as cordially as any other man, and the State will give him not less than 25,000 majority." We must confess we were rather startled at hearing such emphatic expressions from Gov. Warmoth, knowing the difficulties existing between himself and the President, growing out of the management of affairs at the Customhouse, and the reports of his opposition to him which had gone abroad.

At this juncture of the conversation, Lieut. Governor Pinchback entered the room, and was introduced to us by the Governor himself. It will be recollected that he was elected a few weeks ago, at a special session of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the sudden death of Lieut. Governor Dunn. Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback immediately took part in the conversation and soon showed himself to be a gentleman of much refinement and culture.

At the conclusion of about twenty minutes the interview ended, when the Governor and his Lieutenant again shook hands with us very cordially, and the party withdrew, much pleased with their visit. Governor Warmoth is a tall and slender young man, not quite thirty years of age, exceedingly graceful and elegant in his manners and address, and not rough and uncultivated as many of us have been taught to believe in the North. He is a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and possesses the happy faculty of making you feel at ease the moment you are in his presence. There is no reserve, no cold and haughty dignity about him calculated to repel, but on the other hand he is what might be called a social, genial gentleman, one who will make a favorable impression at once on the mind of a stranger. He is probably one of the best abused men in the country, and has had his share of misrepresentation, caused in a great measure by the peculiar and turbulent elements with which he has surrounded him from the very inception of his administration.

Lieut. Governor Pinchback is a light mulatto, and accomplished and elegant in his manners. In the North he might easily pass for a white man. He is also young, not over thirty-five years of age. He was born in the State of Mississippi and received his education at Oberlin College, when he afterwards made his way to New Orleans, where he located. He possesses an exceedingly quick and brilliant

intellect, has an intuitive knowledge of human nature, as it were, which enables him to arrive at conclusions with great accuracy, and is represented as being one of the finest speakers in the State. After the organization of the colored troops he received the appointment of captain and faithfully served his country in the field. He never was a slave. Immediately on the recognition of the State he took an active part in politics and soon became a representative man. Being naturally shrewd and quick to divine the intention of his adversaries he is a formidable opponent in the political arena. Mr. Pinchback—socially they call him "Pinch"—for short—has had rather a turbulent career since his advent in politics in this city, and he has successfully passed through many trying occasions. Repeated attempts have been made to assassinate him. Rancorous rebels have gone so far as to hire colored men to put him out of the way, and on one occasion he was shot at five times on Canal street, but escaped. That a wrong impression prevails in the North with reference to the Lieutenant Governor as a man, we are fully satisfied. He is just what we have described him—a gentleman of refinement and culture—and the very opposite of what his name would seem to indicate.

The late Lieut. Governor Dunn was a representative man also, and the great champion of his race in Louisiana. He was black, but a man of culture, and presided in the Senate with great dignity. The published statement that he was a slave at one time, and which has gone the rounds of the papers, is emphatically denied here. He learned the trade of a plasterer, but having a great talent for music, adopted it as a profession and taught it for several years. He was held in great esteem here by all classes, and when he died it is estimated that fully 20,000 people followed his remains to the grave. The funeral procession is generally spoken of as the largest ever witnessed in New Orleans.

We also had the pleasure of a very interesting meeting with Gen. Herron, Secretary of State. The General is a Pennsylvanian and hails from Pittsburg. We also met a number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, both white and black, and conversed with them freely and on the state of affairs.

The Legislature convenes early in January, when, owing to the war of the factions, an interesting and exciting time is expected. It is hoped that a reconciliation will take place between the antagonistic elements, and that peace and harmony may be restored at an early day. Issues of vital importance are at stake—the interest of Louisiana demands that the utmost good will and harmony should prevail. They are essential to the peace and preservation of the country as well as the stability of our republican institutions.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Qualification.

Every Mason of ordinary intelligence knows that color is neither a qualification or disqualification for admission to a lodge. Any lodge can initiate a colored man if it sees proper to do so. But the colored lodges already existing are not, and cannot be recognized as legal. With the legitimate or illegitimate, they are intruders in other jurisdictions, and no Grand Lodge in America can recognize them without abandoning its claim to exclusive jurisdiction. And if the lodges cannot be recognized, certainly the members cannot. If the colored man wishes to become a Mason, let him pursue the same course that white men do, and apply to a legally constituted lodge, and if he should even then be rejected, he will have fared no worse than many a white man has before.

The physical qualifications of a candidate are, that he must be a man, free born, of lawful age, being neither too young nor too old for the Master's work, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered. This is a landmark in which no man or body of men can make change or innovation. If, therefore, a Master in a lodge cannot be conscientiously satisfied in his own

mind, as his own unbiased opinion, that the candidate has in fact these necessary qualifications, he cannot conscientiously, therefore, he cannot conscientiously, initiate, nor can a brother not so satisfied conscientiously or masonically vote for or be present at the initiation of such a candidate. The same rule applies to passing and raising when the defect has not arisen since initiating. The Master or brother cannot in this matter substitute for his own conscience or opinion the conscience or opinion of any other man or body of men; no dispensation or advice can protect the offender; it can only make shares in his guilt. [Decision of Grand Master of New York.]

When a companion objects to the advancement of a candidate, it is his right to keep his reasons secret, and his objection must be respected. But if he thinks proper to dispense with his right to secrecy and give his reasons, it is then the province of the Chapter to pass upon their validity, and if the majority deem them insufficient, to proceed with the advancement.

M. M.—A candidate has been proposed and elected, but before presenting himself for initiation he met with an accident, the result of which will be a permanent lameness. Can he be initiated?

Answer.—No.

E. C.—Is there any law to prevent the initiation of a candidate who is in all respects worthy, but who is unable to read or write?

Answer.—Yes. The law requiring him to sign the petition for initiation, and to make written answers to the questions required by our regulations, to be presented to every applicant for initiation.

P. P.—The commissioners in a Masonic trial have no power to allow the charges to be altered, amended, or withdrawn. Their province is to hear, try, and determine the same. If the complainant desires to withdraw the charges, the commissioners could report that fact to the Lodge, and ask for instruction; or, no evidence being offered for the prosecution, they could report the charges not proved.

—Masonic Tidings.

Our Representatives.

In the last issue of the *Chief* we said it should be our especial province to watch over and make known to our readers the respective courses taken by the several representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District, and here is their record for the first five days of the session:

Hon. MILTON MORRIS, from this parish, has proven himself a staunch and consistent Republican, he it said to his honor. His vote has been cast invariably in opposition to the mongrel coalition headed by that ex-Confederate Colonel, Geo. W. Carter, and in favor of the friends of the administration, who have had such a hard fight to perpetuate Republicanism in Louisiana. Mr. Morris will come back to his people with his hitherto bright record still brighter, and will receive their hearty thanks and unqualified endorsement for representing them so faithfully.

Hon. DE WITT C. BROWN, also from his parish, came near making a fatal mistake by voting with the mongrel revolutionists during the first two days of the session, but the disgraceful and illegal conduct of the faction, and especially of its leader, convinced him that the crowd would not do to tie to, so on the third day he allied himself with the friends of the administration. We do not anticipate that Mr. Brown will return to Ascension to receive thanks from the people, however. He has not misrepresented them, and that is all they demand or expect of him.

Hon. HENRY RILEY, of St. James, has pursued a course that will rebound to his everlasting credit. Mr. Riley was a warm friend and supporter of the late lamented Lieutenant Governor Dunn, but when he found those who had been politically allied with that distinguished gentleman, conspiring with Democracy to overthrow the Republican party and Republican State Government, he did just precisely what Governor Dunn would have been living: came out boldly in support of the administration, throwing aside personal animosity and considering only that the life of the great party of equal rights was in danger, and that the success of the faction with which he had been identified would throw the State Government completely into the

hands of the Democrats within ten days afterward. Mr. Riley has done nobly, and his constituents will reward him with their approbation beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Hon. ADOLPHE TURBAUD, of St. James, stands alone in the delegation from this district as having reflected disgrace upon himself and grossly misrepresented the people who elected him. The only reason that can be assigned for Mr. Turbaud's support of the Customhouse Democratic faction in his personal animosity towards Governor Warmoth, for what cause we cannot conjecture. Words fail to express the loathing and contempt we feel for the colored man who will willingly aid in a project to overthrow the party to which he is indebted for his freedom and his position in life. There is not one iota of principle involved in Mr. Turbaud's opposition to the Republican portion of the House; he is a hot-headed young man, and for the sake of charity we ascribe his shameful course to an almost ungovernable temper. Passion has blinded his eyes, and he saw not the precipice towards which he was helping to drag the Republican party. Let us hope he will wake from his delusion and, in so far as he can, retrieve his great error. If he does this he may receive at least toleration from his constituents, but if he does not, his political ruin and disgrace are inevitable.

Taken altogether, the representation from this Senatorial District is good. Three of our Representatives are allied upon the side of Republicanism, while but one supports the iniquitous law-breakers whose outrages are beyond comparison with anything in the history of the government of this or any other Republic. Of our Senator Hon. O. Hunsaker, we have deemed it unnecessary to speak, as every one knows that he is one of the most earnest and effective supporters of the administration in the State. His course in the Senate is one that any man might feel proud of, and if the people of the Second Congressional District shall select him for their next representative in Congress, our decided opinion will be that they could not find a better man, or one that has earned a greater right to the honor.—Donaldsonville Chief.

Civil Rights for Colored Men.

Within the last three days we have had the first opportunity to read the official report of the debate in the Senate on Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill offered as an amendment to the universal amnesty bill. It has given us the sincerest pleasure, as well for the mastery skill and ability Mr. Sumner displayed in answering and exposing the sophistry of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in defending and justifying the indignities to which colored men are still subjected, as for the just, patriotic, and manly sentiments he so eloquently proclaimed. The disagreeable feature of the discussion was the fact that, at this late day, in the face of the constitutional guarantee of equal civil rights to all of our citizens, and the civil rights act passed to enforce this provision, a Senator, coming into Congress with a constituency of ninety thousand colored voters, and a colored population of nearly half a million, should feel justified in refusing to recognize the great principle of justice, humanity, and equality, and in striving to keep alive the old pro slavery feeling of prejudice and hatred to the colored race.

Mr. Hill talks as glibly about "social equality," and the necessity of keeping up a distinction between black and white, as the noisiest Northern Democrat in the palmy days of the divine institution. Though colored men are every day subject to the insult of being excluded from railroad cars, public houses, and public places of amusement, and public places of amusement.

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872.



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U. S. GRANT.

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More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. McLEOD, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

Gubernatorial. He sits in the Executive Chair, master of the situation at all times. He holds the reins with a firm grasp and controls the mob element at will. Night and day sees him at his post. At midnight when the world slumbers—in the morning before it has risen. From the first, a true Republican, his recent course has heaped reprobations upon arguments against him and shows him truer than ever. He will bring the people out of these troubles, and is neither to be bullied nor flattered from his sworn duty as head of the government he has made.

Drove them off.—Of all the nondescript irresponsible riotous mobs that ever disgraced this, or any civilized community, that was the one that went up Carondelet street on Saturday to "demand" that General Emory interfere with the peace and order preserved by the conservators of peace, and they but received what they deserved when that officer in indignant tones promptly ordered the rabble to get away; and they shortly—vanquished.

The constituent forces of Carter were composed of ex-politicians, ex-constables, ex-deputy clerks, ex-deputy sheriffs, ex-warden, ex-governors, inspectors of the Customhouse, and internal revenue collectors. The President must be overjoyed at the quality of his adherents in this neighborhood.

And now, who put the name of "C. H. Millaudon" on that petition to Mayor Flanders to police the city? Mr. M.—protests "in the *Bea*" against the use of his name without his "knowledge or consent."

Canal street yesterday was thronged with the curious, the inquisitive, the reckless and the interested. All trying to ascertain when this thing would end.—Be patient, 'twill soon be over.

In the State, Democrats don't believe in the possum policy, unless it means to sham death until a chance is had to unite with a body of live Republicans.

Senator Fitch is sick in bed, and has dispatched that he will take his seat as soon as possible.

An Appeal to Colored Men.

COLORED OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Lieut. Governor Pinchback.

When, four years ago, the negro face was lifted by Congress into the responsibilities of political life, by measures especially intended for, and applied to the Southern States, these measures were so obnoxious to the native white population, and that population was so confident of the approaching failure of negro suffrage, that it tried to ignore both the reconstruction laws and the negro voter under them by remaining away from the polls. The first State government, therefore, were established mainly by a handful of white men backed up by scores of thousands of colored men in every Southern State.

It is true that the lion's share of offices were awarded to the whites, and with reason, for at that time education, pecuniary means and political experience on their part gave the white republicans every advantage over us except that of numbers. Even in those States where any thing like equal recognition of negro ability and negro claims to high position showed itself the fact was almost entirely owing to the self-sacrifice and intrepidity of those who gave up their own aspirations, that their hands might be free to fight the battles of their own color. As a proof of the correctness of this assertion we have to refer to the statement of the venerable Jasper Blackburn, of Claiborne parish, when he admitted that Senator Pinchback had surrendered his claims to the Lieutenant Governorship though backed by a superior following because there were but few colored men able or willing to fight the battles of each other. Pinchback abandoned his claims to fight for Oscar J. Dunn. But now things have so far changed, through four years of political experience among our people, and by four years of proof as to negro capacity aided by that sort of interest which is sure to develop itself when the common people have a stake in the soil, that colored men are supposed to enter the field of political contest more upon their merits as men than upon their simple connection with the race. When eighteen white Senators cast their votes for the election of a colored Lieutenant Governor as they did in the case of the election of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the clearest and most positive proof is furnished that the true Republicans are becoming truer, and by a parity of reasoning all false Republicans are becoming more false. Nothing has proved the truthfulness of this last assertion more clearly than the fact that five or six recreant Republican members of the Senate have entered into a conspiracy with its democratic members and persistently absented themselves from the Senate Chamber upon the terms of an unrighteous agreement to prevent a quorum and so refuse to recognize the legal election of a colored presiding officer.

Be it remembered that this officer Senator Pinchback immediately upon the passage of the reconstruction acts took an active and a leading part in the organization of the Republican party, and beginning from his membership of the constitutional convention has kept up through his senatorial career a firm and vigilant advocacy for the recognition of every right and the protection of every interest affecting the race to which he belongs. Whatever party raucor may have done or political rivalry may have suggested in regard to his interest in the passage of corporation, bills, the most audacious calumniator has never yet dared to question his loyalty to his party or his fidelity to his race. Brought up from a child in this community, and battling for a life time with the oppressions of slave society, he has reached first the important position of a State Senator, and at last the commanding place of Lieutenant Governor without even the shadow of an ungentlemanly stain resting upon his character. Perceiving at a glance such political dangers as threatened his race, and comprehending as by instinct their most effectual remedy, he has stood in the van to meet mobocratic violence, or exposed himself in the rear to defeat the machinations of republican traitors.

His ability, his honest devotion to the interests of his people, his activity and liberality in the support of party measures have united to secure even from the democrats such respect and admiration as any man need be proud of.

It is against such a man that the Customhouse officials of this city have directed not only the heat of their partizan opposition but the venom of a defeated rivals hate, and by misrepresentations, unscrupulous combinations and dastardly attacks upon his reputation have apparently won the acquiescence if not the active support of General Grant who allows them to revel in the emoluments of high office, to play counters with United States soldiers, and to sport with the sacred enactments of the United States Congress to the imminent risk of Republican State life, illegal arrests of the highest officials of the State under the pretended sanctions of the Ku-Klux law for no other reason than that Messrs. Packard, Carter & Co., are offended at the presence of a colored Lieutenant Governor in the Senate.

It may be easily perceived that this blow is not aimed at Governor Pinchback alone. If it hit the mark the striker intends it to reach, every colored office holder in the nation will feel the disastrous shock. We therefore appeal to such men as Lieutenant Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, to its able colored delegation in Congress, Elliott, Rainey and De Large, to Lynch and Ireland of Mississippi, to Gibbs and Walls of Florida, to Grey and White of Arkansas, to Rapier and Craig of Alabama, to Harris and Arnold of North Carolina, to Smith and Murphy of Tennessee, to Long, Turner, Belcher and Wallace of Georgia, to Ruby and Nelson of Texas, to Gibson and Consins of Kentucky, to the Sorrels of Maryland to Turner and Robinson of Missouri. And last, but of course not least, we appeal to that old veteran war horse of his race Frederick Douglass in the District of Columbia to join in one common appeal and to unite their greatest endeavours to arouse the National Administration from the apathy into which it seems to have fallen with reference to the claims of our race to consideration when a member of it is elevated to power, and from the seeing indifference which has marked its dealings with the Customhouse faction of this city, who if they once gain the bad eminence of success will destroy the Republican party of this State, relegate the negro back to worse than servitude, and influence factions like themselves in other States to follow their bad example.

The Legislature.—Through the unheard of and disgraceful conduct of one-half of the members of the Senate, the Legislature is unable to perform a single Legislative act. The House of Representatives, after passing through a lamentable struggle, has at last succeeded in effecting its organization and is ready to enter on the discharge of its duties. The only obstacle now in the way being the obstinate and undignified dodging about from "pillar to post" of men whose every prompting should impel them to come to the capitol and attend to the business of the State. Two weeks have now been worse than squandered, and all through the unexplained and inexplicable conduct of Senators.

The great enemy of Republicanism in this State is down. The idols of the conspirators he led are broken. Justice has overtaken the fell spirit who, in aiming at the Governor directed a blow against the Commonwealth. Every leader of the opposition had something to gain in getting the Governor out of the way, so that no more vetoes would stop their schemes of plunder and monopoly. The people would have had ten millions more to pay had Carter and his Fags got in under the cloak of Reform. It was a sham—a pretence and has met with its just deserts. When beaten from the field the enemies of Republicanism cried out, "Compromise." But the cry came too late. The Administration is not yet in the hands of Democrats, nor, we trust, will it ever be.

Clay Statue and its vicinity presented a splendid theme for an artist Friday night. The pow-wow was nothing compared to the association and mingling of men who have as much use for Republicans as the devil has for holy water. Yet they were all there, "without regard to race," etc.

A FLAT DENIAL.

The New Orleans Times has in its issue of the 13th this editorial paragraph:

"The question by Judge Abell of the Grand Jury why inquiry was not made into the assault and battery wounding a respectable colored man in our streets, by a mob of colored legislators led by the Lieutenant Governor."

Surely journalistic mendacity could no further go than is shown in this sentence quoted from the Times.

Taking advantage of a state of political excitement, bordering on mobocratic violence, incited by its own party and shirking personal responsibility for slanderous utterances under the guise of reporting a judges decision, the Times perverts what ever facts are known as to an unfortunate occurrence on New Year's day and then adds the features of a down right accusation against the Lt. Governor.

Now, once for all, it may as well be understood that quieter times and the enjoyment of more personal leisure will give to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback the opportunity of making the Times prove the libel contained in the above quoted paragraph.

We have before denied the substance of this statement. We repeat our denial with emphasis and also with a fair warning to those who may persist in making the accusation. The Lieutenant Governor or had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Chester's wounding, and he has rightly determined to hold those responsible who charge him with it.

Farewell G. W. Carter. You have played a big hand in the game of Louisiana politics. You have that blue Spanish mantle flung loosely over your shoulders, and concealing underneath every imaginable weapon that goes off with powder, must now be taken to other fields than this. But don't take it to Washington, G. W., principally because it don't look well. Chivalry does not set well on the National stomach. When political leaders there surround themselves with ruffians, who make quorums of deaf men, they somehow do not get along. It is surprising, but it is true. The new parliamentary code of yours won't work in that country. By no stretch of logic can a dead man make a quorum, even of a Legislative body. You are "busted"—played out. Your rum mill is closed. Not even the Marshal's private office is secure for you now. It is a pity, but it is so. We know you wanted "Reform,"—you needed it—no man more. We know you had a nice little job to turn over the State to the Democrats, but it didn't go through. We are sorrow for the Democrats, they meant well in their way but they are "busted" too. You want be Governor G. W. Sorry are we but you must work for you living hereafter and not have the State support you. Paddle your own canoe for now will you find out no Democrat will paddle for you. Texas customs don't get along here any more. It is a great misfortune but it is a fact. The Digger Indians (not taxed) might afford you shelter—they believe in a quorum of dead men—we don't G. W., more's the pity. Go where you will your record will go with you, records generally keep close company with a high toned gentleman like yourself and the Fags who you lead. It is astonishing how records stick to a man, yours isn't a good one. You went back on your friends, and more, you went back on yourself. You believe in cutting down the majority of your opponents by "hook or by crook," but it won't pay. Civilization don't permit it, it may be unfortunate but it is so. Wrap yourself in your mantle, you won't have much chance to put it to a more becoming use. Good bye.

Our correspondent "A Colored Enquirer," listened attentively to the orations at Clay Statue on Friday night. His letter, printed elsewhere in to-day's paper exhibits a keen penetration of the ultimate designs of the pretended Reformers, although his statements take an interrogatory form.

We have repeatedly said that the cry of "Reform" was a blind; that the ascendancy of the Democracy was the aim of the fighters. The activity, the association, the Democratic guidance, the requests to forego the instincts of Democracy, to endure the temporary presence and association with the negro, all indicate plainly that the revolution of the State Government means the overthrow of Republicanism.

LAW AND ORDER.

Those true Republicans who remain faithful to the legitimate government, "through good report and evil report are peaceful and law-abiding. They are cool. Nothing but the true nerve, which while it braves danger does not seek or invite it, has saved the city from the horrors of a bloody riot. It is no wonder the Fags cry out for a removal of the police. The murderers of '68 demanded that the police should be removed. Do we not recollect that? Disorder is what the rowdy element desire, and the police stand in the way. The thief would, if he dared, demand the removal of the police from the house to be robbed. The malefactor with his fell spirit thirst for blood sees in the police his only terror. Is it a wonder then that the Carter revolutionists request it? What they want is mob law, the law under which the murder of the innocents was accomplished in '68, a law which is no law, the chance of a murderous intent. Can it be possible, the colored men do not know the material out of which Carter's sergeants-at-arms are composed? These men have been selected simply because blood has no terrors for them. No wonder then, that from this source comes a cry for the disbandment of the police. Let the State House swarm with an armed mob without discretion except to prevent the members of the State government from entering their offices. The police have kept down the mob spirit for years and with the help of a just God will still seize and hold it—chained.

The man who tried to discover which side the Times is on, has gone crazy.

For the Louisiana.

New Orleans Jan. 13, 1872.

Mr. Editor: Please enlighten the colored people of Louisiana, what Geo. W. Carter meant, when, with a sneer, he said in his harangue at Clay statue last night, that he was "a good Republican," but if the people around him would sustain him in his efforts to drive the Dictator from Illinois out of the State (becoming extremely emphatic) by the eternal, they would be well satisfied at the result.

And what did Mr. Bowman mean when he said, "the reason why Carter should be sustained, could not be discussed fully here, being a subject of discussion only at the firesides of the people."

A COLORED ENQUIRER.

OFFICE PRISON, Jan. 8, 1872.

Hon. SIMON BELDEN—

Attorney General.

Sir—The following is a correct list of prisoners in the Parish Prison awaiting trial upon capital charges before the First District Court, for the parish of Orleans:

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1940.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Oration of Hon. John B. Felton before the Colored Masons.

INTERESTING EXERCISES—INTRODUCTORY.

REMARKS OF PETER ANDERSON, M. W. G. M.

The Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

The Festival of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated on Tuesday evening, December 26th, (St. John's Eve), by the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California, in Pacific Hall, Bush street.

The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, with wreaths and evergreens. The emblems of the order were on the stage appropriately arranged. The Grand and Subordinate Lodges entered the hall about 9:30 o'clock. They made a fine appearance in their new Regalia.

The Orator of the Day.

HON. JOHN B. FELTON,

was then conducted on the stage, and was introduced to the Most Worshipful Grand Master. He was received with Grand honors.

After a prelude by the Band the Invocation was given by Rev. Wm. B. Smith, Grand Chaplain. This was followed by a Masonic Ode by the Brethren, arranged by Wm. H. Blake, Grand Organist.

PETER ANDERSON, M. W. G. M.

then delivered the following

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen and Brethren: We have assembled on this occasion as members of a Universal Masonic Brotherhood, to celebrate the anniversary of our patron saint, St. John the Evangelist.

We appear here in all the insignia of our Order to remind the profane world that we are in common with all other Masons celebrate and will continue to celebrate the feast day of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June. The history of those two devotes is so closely connected with each other, that the Masons who celebrate the one day are reminded constantly of the other. While the one is revered on account of his great learning, the other is revered on account of his great piety. The one is the patron of the sciences, the other is the patron of the arts.

But I will make my remarks brief, leaving able gentlemen than myself to address you. It became the duty of the gentlemen who compose our Committee of Arrangements, to select a gentleman well known for his liberal attainments, distinguished for his liberality, and respected by this Grand Lodge for his many independent in accepting without hesitation the offer to address this branch of our Order. Ladies and gentlemen, I now take pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. John B. Felton, the distinguished orator of the occasion.

MR. FELTON'S ORATION.

Fellow citizens: I have been honored with an invitation to address you to-night. I have received from your Committee an eloquent and touching letter, which I will read to you. It is as follows:

To the Hon. John B. Felton, Past Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California.

Sir: The colored Masons of this State in the city of San Francisco having recently formed a Grand Lodge, known as the Independent Grand Lodge—of which fact you are doubtless aware—have resolved to do homage to their patron saint, Saint John the Evangelist, on the 24th day of the month of December ensuing by a grand public demonstration at Pacific Hall, the programme to consist of an address, etc.

The Committee are fully aware that you may entertain some scruples on the subject, resulting from slavery, which feeling only exists in America. But we do not volit to fraternize with us further than to deliver a public address on the subject of Masonry.

All over the Eastern States the recognition of colored Masons is now being discussed in the several Grand Lodges. Iowa has already acknowledged them, and the "Masonic Journal" of this State, in commenting on the proceedings relative to the formation of our Grand Lodge, has declared that no distant day this State must acknowledge colored Masons as brothers of the mistic tie.

Our committee, therefore, your Honor, claim that in accepting our invitation you will only be further advancing the cause of justice and humanity, for which you have diligently labored.

WILLIAM H. BLAKE,

Chairman Committee.

San Francisco, November 24, 1871.

This letter explains fully the position in which I appear before you.

I belong to the great body of California Masons, bound by the most solemn obligations to obey their rules, bound to march step by step with them. And if I wish to advocate a progressive advance, in accordance with the liberal ideas of the times, I am bound to contend for that progress, inside of that great fraternity to which it is my honor and happiness to belong.

The time will come, and shortly I am sure, when you will take your full and

equal position in that august body—the great fraternity to which I belong. I hope, as colored Masons in the Lodges, separated from the others by the distinction of color—less one of you in his individual character an independent man, asserting and maintaining his individual rights and claims to be recognized as our equal and peer. My theme to-night is the duties and responsibilities which to-day are imposed on the colored men, by their history and present condition.

The subject is eminently a Masonic one for Masonry treats of all the rights, duties and responsibilities of men, whatever their color, and their relation to the world, their fellow-men, those of kindred, and their country, or those of God.

THE ADMITTANCE TO MASONRY.

Is but the solemn recognition that a man has always been a Mason in his life and heart. Masonry accepts only those who are already Masons. Let me have revealed that, to use the words of your patron saint, Saint John the Evangelist, "the light."

SEVENTH IN DARKNESS.

And the darkness comprehended it not. To-day those men who were wretched in their homes, crowded into the dump, the malh of the pirate ship, who were the horrors of the Middle Passage, were forced to groan under the back of the taskmasters, stand forth in bold ranks the pioneers of a race on its road to civilization. When.

THE SUN SHINES.

All Winter and the heavens are clear and serene—in the Summer the fields are parched and sterile, the crops wither in the valleys and the cattle die on the hill sides.

As in Nature so with men. The storm that destroys is the forerunner of the glorious Summer. And, through suffering, ignorance and oppression, slavery was established in our United States. The strange anomaly was presented to the world of servitude and freedom standing together to form a republic. The sun of Liberty shed its light over the steps of the cross on Calvary. And both in the North and in the South there were large-hearted, far-seeing.

PATRIOTIC MEN.

Who, bitterly regretting the existence of slavery, still saw that it had been related to twice round every nook, and stone of the social fabric—as the ivy growing around some of the old English castles its removal will cause the overthrow of the walls upon which it has been added to grow. They depended on the old stronghold of slavery with knightly men and undaunted hearts. And if the Troy could have depended by individual courage and skill, their right arms would have been irresistible.

As you, my fellow-citizens, read the history of your country, pause and dwell upon the patriotism and earnestness of a Webster and a Clay. Their lives were one sacrifice of compromises, whose object it was to avert war. Their one great dream was that they should live to see the band of American uplifted against against the brother. They foresaw, and the consequences of the struggle to which they

ment, on account of color, Mr. Hill enies that any wrong is thus done them, or any question of right violated, provided they are given comfortable accommodations somewhere else. And he justifies such exclusions. It was, in his opinion, no indignity to order a colored man out of a car assigned to white men and force him into one exclusively appropriated to negroes, or from a public dining-room or lecture-hall intended for "white folks." But the Georgia Senator better not have made this attempt to justify the old "barbarism of slavery," and we think it will be long before he will repeat his mistake, at least in the Senate of the United States. He undoubtedly displayed much tact and ingenuity in defending this violation of the spirit and letter of the civil rights act, and did all any one could to make the worse appear the better cause. But he has gone beyond his depth in venturing upon such grounds, and the harder he struggled the deeper he sunk. His arguments were riddled to shreds by Mr. Sumner, and the character of his sentiments exposed in their naked deformity. He was driven from one position to another until he had not an inch of ground to stand upon. He forced from him the admission (substantially, if not in words,) that in spite of all his professions of kindness and sympathy for the negro, that Hill still retained his old pro-slavery prejudice as strongly as ever. A more triumphant vindication of the colored man's claims to equal civil rights with the white man has never been made, not even by Mr. Sumner. We hardly see how Congress can fail to pass this supplementary bill, and thus complete the work of justice to our people. It will certainly be no fault of Mr. Sumner's if they do not.—*New National Era.*

National Republican Convention.

At half-past three o'clock the committee appointed to frame a call for the next National Union Convention reported the following, which, after slight amendment, was unanimously agreed to:

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee, designated by the convention held at Chicago on the twentieth of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the government, the laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by their action. At the same time the public debt has been reduced, the rate of taxation lowered and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by local provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted in the national constitution, the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been settled in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed and the offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses, and to carry out such reforms as may be necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service, and to continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, and we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

The committee adjourned sine die, with the understanding that the names of those present shall be appended to the call and the signatures of the absent members obtained, when the call will be officially published.

Fun and Fancy.

—The man who was so hemmed in by a crowd, has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

—Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever keep up.

—Labor lost.—An organ-grinder playing at the door of a deaf and dumb asylum.

—The only fish near the coast of Ireland is the sole fish.

—The way to make a tall man short is to ask him to lend you a few dollars.

—The man who attempted to look into the future had the door slammed in his face.

—A Key that fits everybody's trunk.—Turkey.

—"Pa, what is meant by raw recruits?"—"It means soldiers who have not stood fire, child."

—A father called his son into a crowded stage—"Ben-jam-in!"

—Prints of darkness.—Mourning calicoes.

—Don't put your watch under your pillow—a man should never sleep upon his watch.

—A grocer advertises in the following manner: "Hams and cigars, smoked and unsmoked."

—When you are running from a mad bull, to be slow isn't to be sure.

—The man who was driven to distraction had to walk back.

—Pat Moody ordered a painter to draw his picture, and to represent him standing behind a tree.

—Mistake.—To suppose a clock strikes with its hands.

—The bank where the wild thyme grows has declared a dividend of ten cents on the share.

—A gentleman can probably marry any lady of his acquaintance if he pleases.

—A bachelor merchant's advice in selecting a wife, says: "get hold of a piece of calico that will wash."

—The wrath of soldiers is greatest, we imagine, when it is in tents.

—"I'm going to draw this bean into a knot" as the lady said when standing at the hymenal altar.

—A pawnbroker is like an inebriate; he takes the pledge but cannot always keep it.

—"Mr. Swipes, I've just kicked you son William out of my store."

—"Well Mr. Swingle, it's the first Bill you've footed this many a day."

—A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration; and, in a jocular way, said, "Do not let any one else rumple it."

—"No dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

—A school boy, being asked to define the word "Admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents!" echoed the master, "what sort of definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I am sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show."

—A gentleman on taking a volume of Gibbon's Rome to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no," he replied, "Russia is too far off. I will have it done here."

—A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her grandson had any ear for music. "Wa'ill," said the old woman, "I really don't know. Won't you take the candle and see?"

—If we were asked what physician stood at the top of his profession, we should say it was the gentleman who was in the habit of attending "patients on a monument."

—A little girl of four years old was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as what became of little girls who told lies, she innocently replied that they were sent to bed.

—"Patrik, you fool, what makes you steal after the rabbit when your gun's not loaded?"

—"Hush, me darlint, the rabbit don't know that."

—A gentleman, whose counting-house had been his altar, having failed in business, was asked what he intended to do, and replied, "I shall stay at home a while, and get acquainted with my family."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 31, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows: Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 6 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST AND WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent; New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

M. D. FROST, General Superintendent; D. R. MOREY, General Ticket Agent; Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. ROOT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs.

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Riding Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

—OF—

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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